

MEXICAN DELEGATES

(Continued from Page One.)

his representatives will be received in the mediation conference, but this contingency failed to affect the optimism of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan as to the outcome of the Mexican difficulties.

This was accounted for in a great measure by the suggestion from Niagara Falls that, whatever Carranza's power might be, the peace proposals being discussed between the Huerta commissioners and those from the United States would be incorporated into the protocol, that the mediation conference then would recess and that the United States government would undertake negotiations with the constitutionalists with a view of procuring their consent to a provisional government proposal.

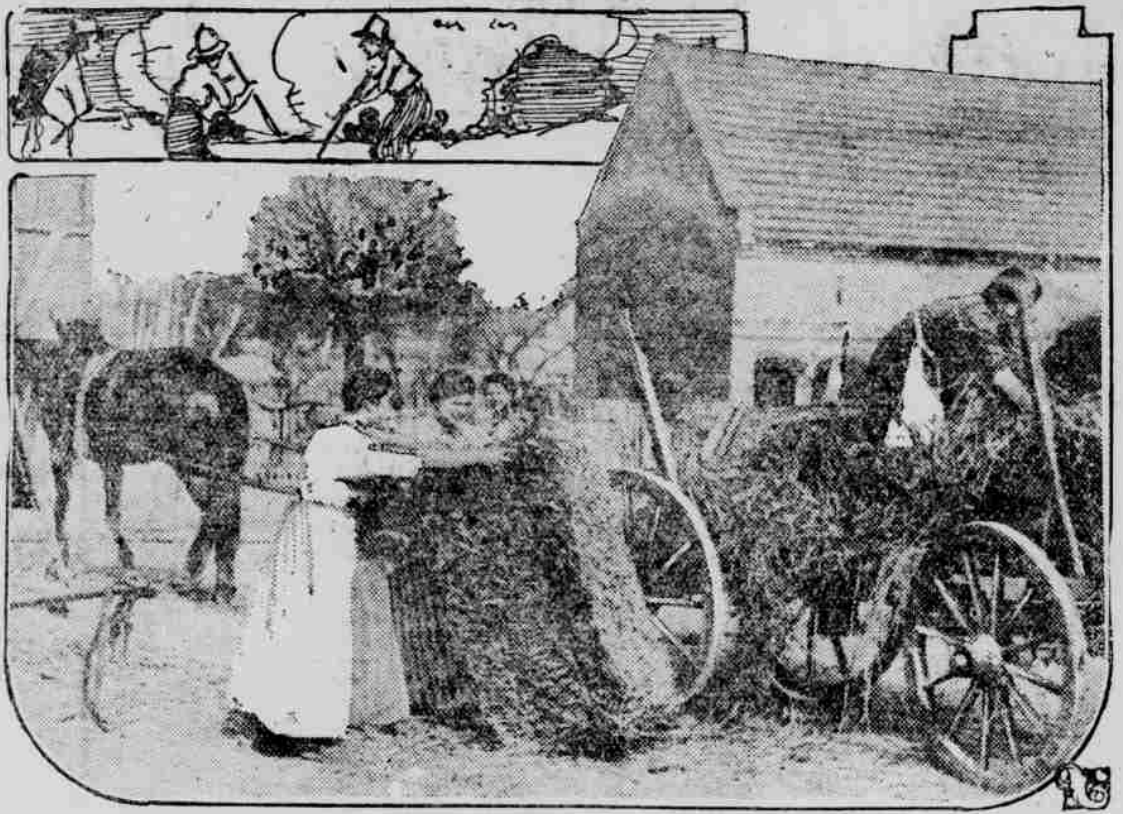
While the mediators and Mexican delegates were deliberating today on the peace plan formulated by the Washington government, President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and John Lind, who represents the state department in the negotiations with Carranza's representative, here, were in conference. Later Secretary Bryan said that both the president and himself were hopeful of participation by the constitutionalists in the ultimate plans for peace in Mexico.

It was learned that some of the features proposed by the administration here which differed from the peace plan originally submitted by the mediators, and the plans of the Huerta commissioners, related to the treatment of the constitutionalists, and the belief of administration leaders is that a compromise might be reached that would be acceptable to General Carranza and his followers. Should it be necessary for the mediation conference to recess pending separate negotiations with Carranza, it is thought here that much could be accomplished toward composing the internal Mexican situation and that prompt participation in the second stage of mediation could follow with Huerta, Carranza and the United States represented.

In some quarters in touch with the revolutionary leaders the opinion was expressed that Carranza would offer to send delegates to Niagara Falls to discuss the peace proposals, but that he would not specify precisely the scope of discussions in which they would be authorized to participate.

Such an answer it was regarded here might hasten a protocol which would be signed at this time, the mediation conference then to recess while negotiations proceeded with Carranza, the United States taking the initiative in an endeavor to bring the Carranzistas into co-operation for the general welfare of Mexico.

HOMELESS WOMEN MADE HAPPY BY MUNICIPAL FARM IN BERLIN



Inmates of farm for homeless women loading baled hay for market.

The municipal government of Berlin, Germany, has just dedicated a large and beautiful farm on the outskirts of the city where the city's homeless and friendless women and children are made at home, among home surroundings. The latch string at the farm gate is not tied up with many knots of red tape usually found at an institution of this kind. Women who need a home are welcome here with their children; and children who have no friends or relatives find the welcome awaiting them just as cordial. The inmates of the farm are not restricted as to their comings and goings. Those who remain assist in the cultivation of the farm.

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THE BOY'S EXPLANATION

Boy—Kin I got off dis afternoon, boss? I'm feelin' sick.

Boss—But I let you off yesterday afternoon.

Boy—I know; but de game was called on account of rain.—Judge.

WHAT THEY MIGHT HAVE GOT

The Spaniards in Mexico are getting much less than what they would have received in Cuba had not the Americans been here, no matter what the "Diario de la Marina" may say to the contrary.—Havana Post.

Stray Topics From Little Old New York

NEW YORK, June 9.—The first spell of warm weather has sent many families to the country. The blue blinds have been going up all week at the town houses in the fashionable residential districts. Already the town has become very desolate socially, the activities of the few remaining members of society being confined to the smart hotels, where informal dinner parties precede an evening at the roof gardens.

The fashionable summer resorts are not anticipating a banner season this year. The proprietor of a large and well-known resort hotel on the New England coast who was in town the other day to engage his help for the season spoke rather dismally of the outlook for the summer business. He said that up to the first of May he had received fewer than 400 requests for the reserve of accommodations at his hotel during the season. In good years, he stated, the number of such requests frequently exceed 1000. Proprietors of many other summer hotels and beach attractions have been heard recently to speak of the outlook in terms of deep pessimism.

Thackeray's heroine solved the problem of how to live on "nothing a year." New York is filled with men who just manage to get by on an annual income of \$15,000 or thereabouts. When the lean years come and their earnings drop below the average they are forced to economize. For many of them this summer means economy with a big E. And that is why they are sending the wives and the kiddies off to Europe instead of to the shore for the summer. Experience has taught them that it is cheaper for them to remain quietly in town, putting up at the club or one of the less pretentious hotels and sending the family across the big pond, than to take a cottage at one of the fashionable summer colonies or to put up the whole outfit at one of the high-priced beach hotels. Experience has also taught them that New York is not altogether a disagreeable place in summer for the man whose family is away.

The big managers are not at all sorry that "Finis" has been written to the theatrical season of 1913-14. It was rather a barren season artistically and at the same time far from satisfactory from the viewpoint of the box-office. The failures outnumbered the successes about ten to one. The producers and managers seemed unable to get next to what the public wanted. In the early part of the season the New York playgoers were offered as tempt-

ing a Shakespearean menu as was ever served in this city. But the public evidently didn't want Shakespeare and his plays were taken off. Musical comedy, which has been the most successful line of attractions for several years, fell flat this season. Here and there a comedy, a drama or a musical show managed to do a paying business, but as previously stated the failures were many and the successes few. Scores of head-line actors and actresses who were playing in the legitimate last fall wound up the season by doing two-a-day vaudeville.

The most notable success of the theatrical season in many respects was that of J. Hartley Manners' comedy, "Peg o' My Heart," with Laurette Taylor in the stellar role. This play was the opening attraction at John Cort's new playhouse in West Forty-eighth street on the night of December 20, 1912. With the exception of Good Friday and Sundays the play was presented every day during the period from its opening date until last Saturday night. The run of seventy-six consecutive weeks was not the longest in the records of the American stage, but it was by far the longest that has been scored in New York in many years. But Laurette Taylor's achievement of playing 694 consecutive times the title role in the Manners comedy is a record that has never before been equaled. The nearest approach to it in this country was Maude Adams' 299 times as Lady Babble in "The Little Minister" at the Empire and Garrick Theaters during the season of 1898-9.

The second annual International Moving Picture Trades Exposition will be held in the Grand Central Palace next week under the joint auspices of the International Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association and the Independent Exhibitors of America. The arrangements provide for a series of novel attractions and entertainments to acquaint the patrons and owners of moving picture theaters with the progress made in the business during the past year. Primarily a motion picture attraction, it will feature a special studio in which will be shown the rehearsing, playing, taking and developing of a playlet and then the finished picture on a screen will be run. The play will be enacted by well known players now engaged in moving picture companies in this country, including John Bunny, Mary Pickford, Alice Joyce, Crane Wilbur, Earle Williams, Pearl White and Lillian Walker. Three score of moving picture companies and enterprises closely allied with the motion picture business will have exhibits at the show. In connection with the exposition there will be a convention of owners and managers of moving picture houses in all parts of the United States and Canada.

The conviction of Madeline Ferola on a charge of first degree murder was something of a surprise to those connected with the district attorney's office, where the theory has long prevailed that it is impossible to get a jury of twelve men in the county of New York to send anything wearing a petticoat to the electric chair. No matter how clear the case or convincing the evidence, or perfect the chain of proof, it has heretofore been found useless to expect a verdict of murder in the first degree against a woman in this county. And what is true of New York county is true of almost every other in the state as shown by the results of trials of women charged with murder. In the twenty-two years, since the electric chair was substituted for the hangman's noose, the legal method for taking the life of a convicted murderer, only two women have died in the state of New York at the hands of the law. Yet in that period scores have been tried for murder—in numerous cases the facts of the killing being admitted. The first electrocution of a woman took place in Sing Sing on March 21, 1899. The victim of the death chair was Mrs. Martha Place of Brooklyn, who killed her young step-daughter in a brutal manner and later, the same day, tried to butcher her husband with an axe. The second electrocution of a woman was that of Mrs. Mary Farmer, who was put to

REPEAL MOVE FAILS

(Continued from Page One.)

that an estimate had been completed for the proposed improvement of East Jefferson street. The approximate cost to each lot owner had been ascertained and he wanted them to know just about what the work would cost before going ahead so that there would be no such tangle as that which arose over the work on North First avenue. He presented a statement something like this:

Approximate costs of the improvement:

1 Inside 50-ft. lots, no alley assessment	\$ 634.58
2 Corner lots, side street paved with alley assessment	\$1,184.94
3 Corner lot, side street not improved, no alley assessment	\$1,884.94
4 Inside lot with alley assessment	\$ 656.98

Similarly located lots on West Jefferson street cost:

1	\$ 642.98
2	\$2,304.99
3	\$ 922.81
4	\$ 671.39

As the new figures are within 10% of the old assessment, the amounts given are probably within ten per cent of the final amounts.

The estimates are itemized showing the costs of the pipe, ditch inlets, manholes, bulkheads, sidewalks, gates, standpipes and everything both in the temporary and permanent drainage to get a rate for the foot front rate for drainage. A typical intersection was also figured to get figures for the cost of the paving per foot front.

STRIKE IS GAINING

Roman Laborers Resent Shooting Down of Their Comrades

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] ROME, June 9.—A general strike proclaimed yesterday as a protest against repressive measures taken by the government in connection with the demonstration at Ancona Sunday when several men were shot down, is gaining in intensity. The resentment of the workmen has been fanned by the killing of another striker at Florence. The government views the movement with anxiety as it is believed to be supported not only by socialists, but by the radical party, which is anxious to embarrass the Salandra ministry. The premier was subjected to strong criticism in the chamber for prohibiting the anti-militarist meeting on June 7.

COLUMBIA RATIFIES TREATY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] BOGOTA, June 9.—The Colombian congress in special session ratified the treaty with the United States by which Colombia is to receive \$25,000,000, and certain concessions in the settlement of the long standing dispute between the two countries over Panama.

MANY AMENDMENTS UP

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] SACRAMENTO, June 9.—Eight new amendments which have not yet been made public will find place on the ballot at the next general election in November. This will make a total of fifty-two amendments to be passed upon by the electors of this state.

HOW TELEGRAMS ARE SENT IN CHINA

It might well seem impossible to send a telegram in a written language that has no alphabet, but is made up of a vast number of characters, no two of which are alike. Not only is the Chinese language composed of several thousand different characters, but there are so many dialects spoken in China that there are more than a hundred ways of pronouncing each character, although the written language is uniform throughout the country. How is it possible to send a telegram in such a land and such a language? The difficulties have been very in-

death in Auburn prison ten years after the first electrocution. Mrs. Farmer was convicted of murdering Mrs. Sarah Brennan, her intimate friend and neighbor, in order to gain possession of her property. Mrs. Brennan was hacked to pieces with a hatchet and her body stuffed in a trunk.

HEADS LIBRARIANS OF UNITED STATES



H. C. Wollman.

H. C. Wollman of Springfield, Mass., is the newly elected president of the American Library association, which has just held its annual convention in Washington. Public libraries from all over the United States are members of the association. Mr. Wollman is connected with the public library at Springfield.

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CLEAN COOL COMFORTABLE

generously overcome, and it is now easier and less expensive to send a telegram in Chinese than in French.

In every telegraph office in China there is a dictionary, or special code, in which the written characters are listed and numbered. There are places for 9,999 characters, but a number of spaces are at present blank; they can be filled with characters when that becomes necessary. The sender of the telegram writes his message in the ordinary manner. The operator knows the numbers of most of his characters. If there are any of which he is ignorant, he finds them in the catalogue. Each number is composed of four Morse numerals; for example, 5812,0814 signifies Yuan-Shih-kai, the name of the president of the Chinese republic. It follows, then, that the ten Morse numerals will serve to telegraph 9,999 different Chinese characters!

THE "NARROW-GAUGE" FALLACY Available statistics show that there is in the entire world nearly 165,000 miles of narrow-gauge railway lines. The great bulk of this mileage must eventually be converted to standard gauge, as the narrow-gauge railway lines of the United States have been. The cost of this alteration, enormous as it is, is but a small fraction of the financial loss which the world has suffered, through its belief in this economic and engineering fallacy. A comparison of the freight rates per ton mile on United States railways and on the narrow-gauge railway systems of other countries is most instructive as showing the inefficiency of the narrow-gauge system as a transportation machine.

If a fair estimate were made of the cost to the world resulting from the narrow-gauge fallacy, the total would probably reach several billions of dollars. The cost in Japan alone of changing 5000 miles of narrow-gauge railway to standard gauge is estimated at \$150,000,000. In Argentina the net earnings of the narrow-gauge railway are only about half as much on the capital invested as the net earnings of the standard-gauge lines, and this notwithstanding the fact that the capitalization per mile of the standard-gauge lines is much heavier.—Engineering News.

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EXILED STATESMAN TO MAKE U. S. HOME



Dr. Aureliano Urrutia.

Dr. Aureliano Urrutia, formerly minister of the interior in the cabinet of Huerta, after his recent arrival at Galveston with his wife and six children decided to remain in this country for an indefinite period. Simultaneous with Dr. Urrutia's decision to make his home in the United States, there comes a report from Mexico City that his friends are concerned over the disappearance of his eldest daughter, who with several other children was left behind in the capital when Dr. Urrutia fled to Vera Cruz.